

THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE;

Journal of Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

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THE LITERARY GAZETTE.

THERE are many customs more honoured in the breach than in the observance; yet, in one where a grateful feeling must be experienced, we would rather bear the imputation of an oft-told tale than incur the suspicion of coldness or neglect. With its many, very many friends, the *Literary Gazette*, as a public journal, hopes to continue its intercourse in the same manner as heretofore,—receiving from them the same testimonies of esteem, and requiting them by the same assiduity in supplying the information sought by the intelligent of all classes, and the same undeviating simplicity and honesty in placing every subject before the understanding of its readers. We know that none can peruse these sheets, collected from so many valuable sources, without much improvement; and we are free to declare of ourselves, that, making common allowances for errors in judgment or difference of opinion, a syllable never appeared in our page to mislead the sense or distort the truth.

After fifteen years of success, such as never attended any periodical of a similar nature, we might spare ourselves any professions on these heads; but the noise of impudence and quackery is so loud in the press, that a calm elevation of voice, only once a year, may be excused in those who are never egotistic or combative at any other time.

In periods of excitement, especially, the press, always powerful, assumes an almost despotic influence—sorry are we to observe that it often abuses it. In this country at this moment it is so grossly abused, that even men who hold the just tenet, that its freedom ought to be as unrestricted as the freedom of speech or thought, are too frequently compelled to question whether its existence be a benefit to society or a curse. And it twines itself into so many folds—proceeds upon so many hidden motives—proclaims its false pretences so boldly, that it is indeed difficult to distinguish through its medium the right from the wrong, the true from the false. As one of its members, we cannot help feeling a portion of the common obloquy, though anxiously endeavouring, throughout our whole career, not to deserve it. For none can more regret than we do, to see the noblest engine which man can employ so exceedingly debased—to see that which ought to spread knowledge and virtue and benevolence over the world, made the organ of slander and depravity and malignity. Were the individual oracles whence these pernicious principles are diffused, held up to the scorn and infamy they richly merit; were they but dragged from their darkness and rendered visible in their own naked insignificance and worthlessness; we can fancy how astonished the public would be at its folly in having listened to such guides. Persons for whom the English tongue has but one impressive term, blackguards; boys pert from school, men never met in society, and without the responsibility of reputation, ignorant and envious libellers, the justly disappointed, the scurrilous, and the self-interested, take too prominent a part in our periodical literature, and to those who are in the secret of their existence furnish an abundant wonder that they should produce the slightest effect upon the mind of the country. Their entire system would provoke a severe denunciation, were it not contemptible as well as injurious: look, for example, to the majority of the literary periodicals of the day. In some, politics alone direct the judgment; in others, the tone is never to encourage, ever to depreciate. The poor reptile, big in fancied importance, grips the fruit of genius and toil for his prey, and by besmearing it with

his own impurities makes it offensive to the taste, and destroys that which might fairly have grown into beauty and excellence. The buzz of the insect tribe, the sting of the malicious, and the venom which displays itself, while its perpetrators shrink from chastisement under their anonymous occupation in slanderous personalities, are truly to be lamented in our national literature, and particularly from their prevalence in publications of a description to influence opinion in every class of the community.

But we feel that, instead of saying a few words for ourselves, as is usual in these addresses, we have been betrayed into a mingled censure and apology for the press generally. We confess that our wish is strong for an improvement, not only in ourselves, but in our contemporaries; more exertion and less egotism would well become the best,—an utter avoidance of the personal and slanderous, would rescue all from the dislike (to use a tender word) in which we are too much involved, through the abuses to which we refer. If even the meanest writers would consider how very small a talent is requisite for the indulgence of pique, and the safe-saying of things offensive to the unoffending, whose worst crime has been an endeavour to produce what was worthy of applause—we do think that kinder, more generous, and more manly criticism would distinguish our periodical literature, and that the cultivation and encouragement of our national school, rather than its reproach and depreciation, would be the result.

Instead of being filled with our own vanities; instead of pestering the public with our own squabbles; would it not be infinitely more graceful and useful to redouble our diligence, in order to meet the demands of more enlightened times and a widely enlarged circle of readers, deeply desirous to reap instruction and refinement from our labours. We are persuaded that it is so; and for ourselves, we shall promise zeal without abatement, and a continuance of that impartiality and independence which has exposed the *Literary Gazette* to attacks from all sides,—attacks we have not deemed it necessary to answer, except by our conduct and the character of our publication. Be it ours still to cherish the literature of England, and make known its merits to every quarter of the globe;—never be it ours to hurt one good feeling by the miserable ambition of being smart and clever. Above all, amid the most unwearied and anxious efforts to collect early and correct intelligence on every subject embraced by our plan; let us remember, that the private and social intercourse of life is sacred, and that he who can forget the gentleman, can never be a fit instructor of the public.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Works of Lord Byron: with his Letters, and Journals of his Life. By Thomas Moore, Esq. Vol. I. London, 1831. Murray.

THIS beautiful and highly-finished volume commences the series of what may well be called a national work. The greatest of his time, and inferior perhaps to only one of his predecessors, Lord Byron is now among the classics of our language; no library will be held complete without his works, no history of poetry perfect which does not include his own. Opinion may vary, as opinion ever has varied—for how can there be a general standard for what is grounded on individual taste?—but his place is taken; and, substituting a higher word even than love, we may use his own lines, and say—

“The fame where death has set its seal,
Nor age can chill, nor rival steal,
Nor falsehood disavow.”

The old proverb *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, is grounded on one of the most beautiful feelings in humanity, that of kindly allowance, sanctified by that nameless awe which dwells with the dead. We never yet made an allowance for another which did not benefit ourselves. It is no spirit of high morality which delights in drawing forth and dwelling upon failings; to talk of example in such cases is too often cant; in nine cases out of ten the error serves rather as an excuse than as a warning. There are two feelings with which it seems to us Byron's memory should be regarded; first, a conviction of the weakness of our nature, when we see that its most glorious gifts can be alloyed by some of its lowest failings; and, secondly, by an unmixed and earnest gratitude for the world of thought, emotion, and beauty, he has left as his legacy to the human heart.

This edition judiciously begins with his life, for which few men ever left more abundant materials: few men ever wore their “hearts on their sleeve for daws to peck at” more openly than Lord Byron. He was of a singularly confidential turn; there was in his nature a perpetual necessity for what the French so well express by the word *épanchement*, and for which our language has no exactly-answering translation; it overflowed both in his conversation and correspondence. There is a very acute remark in the novel we have this week reviewed, that there is usually something feminine in the character of one who is an excellent letter-writer. There was much that was feminine in Lord Byron; his personal vanity, his mobility of impression, his sensitiveness, his turn to confidence—all these are the traits generally supposed to be characteristic of woman: add to these a penetration as keen as it was deep, sagacity unerring, a profound knowledge of human nature, an immense mass of reading, a memory always ready, most dramatic manner of narration, a vast fund of anecdote; all these various qualities and acquisitions poured forth with inexhaustible fertility, make his letters, even taken as mere notes of the time, by themselves one of the most delightful collections in the English language. The great and common objections to Byron's letters, as well as to his poems, are their two most marked features, vanity and egotism. Both these points seem to us susceptible not only of excuse, but of vindication. Vanity is an inseparable component in the poetical temperament. We all know how every one naturally overvalues the particular object of their existence; now, opinion must be not only a poet's object, but his very being; unless he wins its difficult suffrage, all his efforts end in worse than nothing. We expect him to toil, to be anxious, to put forth his best powers, to give us his time and his mind, all he hath he gives, for our applause—and when he has won it, we are in a rage that he is proud of it! Of all vanities, literary vanity is that which should meet with the readiest forgiveness; for it

is grounded on having given pleasure, and, after all, is a personal compliment to its judges. As to egotism, it is unjust to heap on the head of one the odium of a universal failing. Take an instance out of many: with what will your neighbour at the dinner-table entertain you? why, with discourse about himself and his dependencies; he will tell you how the weather affects him, descant upon the virtues of his favourite lozenges; he will tell you how many children he has, and be eloquent upon their merits; perhaps once in his life he may have been robbed, and he will detail it (i.e. the robbery), if a matter-of-fact man, not one atom varied from the narrative with which, some ten years before, he astonished his family circle: if, on the contrary, imagination enter into his composition, he will vary the details, and perhaps throw a little additional horror and courage into the story. Now, in nine cases out of ten, you will never think of grumbling, but repay the colloquial obligation in kind; and each will depart satisfied that both he and his neighbour are very respectable and amusing individuals. What was called Lord Byron's egotism, was the voice of the many, not of the one; he was, in reality, the interpreter of a multitude. So long as there are feelings at war with circumstances, so long as the mind has aspirations higher than its efforts, so long as hope darkens into disappointment, so long as pleasures sink into satiety, so long as fear, remorse, and a yearning for the future, are indwellers of the human soul, so long will Byron's poetry retain its hold on the feelings, and be strong in its earthly immortality. The painful interest excited by the earlier portion of his history, now before us, is very great. We see him in the onset of his career, affectionate, generous, with all the enthusiasm and consciousness of great powers inseparable from genius; and yet surrounded by difficulties and mortifications. His solitary entrance into the House of Lords was enough to have turned into bitterness a world of kindly emotions. Again: we who are accustomed to consider his fame an acknowledged and established glory, take little into consideration the denial, depreciation, and attack, that made the fiery ordeal through which, in his lifetime, it had to pass. There was not a single distinction in all his life which he did not force: he fairly fought his way to fashion and to fame. At the time of his leaving England, his success was paying that infallible penalty which envy, hatred, and evil tongues, will inevitably exact: to this he had laid himself peculiarly open; and, as has been so well said, "it is through our weaknesses that our vices punish us," a thousand absurd reports were in circulation, and every one visited on his head as a truth. There must, no doubt, be great consolation in conscious innocence, though it seems singularly hard to be punished for what we have not done; while few but secretly admit the justice of the infliction when the crime brings its consequences. We have always considered Lord Byron's leaving England as the most unfortunate and ill-judged act of his life. The debased and profligate Italians, in their contaminating intercourse, would relax the morality, and debase the higher feeling of moral excellence in an Englishman. Had Byron's marriage been more fortunate, and secured his residence in his own country, there can be little doubt that he would have been a happier and better man. He would have felt his responsibility; and the impetuous irregularities of youth evaporated, his reckless disregard of public opinion might have settled down into a

conviction of its necessity, and a respect for its award. But it is useless speculating about the past. Of Lord Byron we conclude by saying, —let no one turn his errors to excuse or exaggeration; the faults of another do not palliate our own. And while acknowledging his noble qualities, and averting our eyes from his weakness, let us be content to dwell with thankfulness and delight on pages whose passion, beauty, and power, are indissolubly linked with his "land's language." For the present edition taste and liberality have done their utmost: the printing, the paper, the embellishments, are perfect; the size of the volume, neat and portable, would alone be a recommendation to many. The illustrations of the one before us, are a fine portrait of Byron in his sailor's dress, when about the age of nineteen; and opposite to this is an exquisite vignette, containing a view of Cadiz. The expense of this work must have been enormous; but it ought, and we doubt not will meet with the encouragement from the public it so amply merits. We have heard that one of Byron's latest efforts was a translation, in *ottava rima*, from Madame de Staël's *Corinne*, and that this poem is in Mr. Hunt's possession, who asks 300*l.* for the MS. We do not, however, vouch for the truth of this *on dit*, neither can we say on what grounds Mr. Hunt claims it as his property.

The Summer Fête, a Poem; with Songs. By T. Moore, Esq. 4to. pp. 108. London, Power.

It is pleasant to enliven these winter holiday times by the remembrance of a summer fête; but a poetical *jeu d'esprit* must be always welcome. Light, playful, and various, this volume is just made for the social circle—whether limited to the sacred few of the boudoir or the more numerous favourites of the drawing-room. Its origin is dated from the famed entertainment at Boyle Farm; and the bard sets out by celebrating the fine weather which so miraculously crowned that fashionable fresco party.

"For brighter sun than that which now
Sparkled o'er London's spires and towers,
Had never bent from heaven his brow
To kiss Firenze's City of Flowers.
What must it be—if thus so fair
Mid the smoked groves of Grosvenor Square—
What must it be where Thames is seen
Gilding between his banks of green,
While rival villas, on each side,
Peep from their bowers to woo his tide,
And, like a Turk between two rows
Of harem beauties, on he goes,
A lover, loved for e'en the grace
With which he slides from their embrace."

Wooded by invitation and the accommodating season—

"In one of those enchanted domes—
One, the most flowery, cool, and bright,
By which that lingering river roams—
The fête is to be held to-night—
That fête already linked to fame,
Whose cards, in many a fair one's sight,
When, looked for long, at last they came,
Seemed circled with a fairy light—
That fête to which the cull, the flower
Of England's beauty, rank, and power—
From the young spinster, just come out,
To the old premier, too long in—
From legs of far-descended gait,
To the last new mustachioed chin—
All were convoked by Fashion's spells
To the small circle where she dwells,
Collecting nightly, to allure us,
Gay atoms, which, together hurried,
She, like another Epicurus,
Sets dancing thus, and calls 'the world.'
• • •
E'en parliament this evening nods
Beneath th' harangues of minor gods,
On half its usual opiate's share;
The great dispensers of repose,
The first-rate furnishers of prose
Being all called to—prose elsewhere."

Soon as through Grosvenor's lordly square—
That last impregnable redoubt,
Where, guarded with Patrician care,
Good, ancient Error still holds out—
Where never gleam of gas must dare
Against old Darkness to revolt,
Nor smooth Macadam hope to spare
The dowagers one single jolt—
Where, far too stately and sublime
To profit by the lights of time,
Let intellect march how it will,
They stick to oil and watchmen still."

But neither must we remain in town—hie
for the farm and fête—

"With gay Sultanas,
Rebeccas, Sapphos, Roxanas—
Circasian slaves, whom Love would pay
Half his maternal realms to ransom—
Young nuns, whose chief religion lay
In looking most profanely handsome—
Muses in muslin—pastoral maidens
With hats from the Arcade-lan shades,
And fortune-tellers—rich, 'twas plain,
As fortune-hunters formed their train.
With these, and more such female groups,
Were mixed no less fantastic troops
Of male exhibitors—all willing
To look even more than usual killing—
Beau tyrants, smock-faced braggadocios,
And brigands, charmingly ferocious—
Grave friars (wrench No Popery much),
In close confab with Whig Caciques;
And M.P. Turks, all Moslem then,
Who last night voted for the Greeks."

In such company there is a good deal about the champagne, which was, no doubt, very agreeable and inspiring tippie. To such cheer songs could be no bad addition—and, lo! they are heard. The following *chanson à boire* is very like an imitation of Moore by Moore.

"Some mortals there may be, so wise or so fine
As in evenings like this no enjoyment to see;
But, as I'm not particular—wit, love, and wine,
Are for one night's amusement sufficient for me.
Nay, humble and strange as my tastes may appear,
If driven to the worst, I could manage, thank heaven,
To put up with eyes such as beam round me here,
And with wine such as this is, six days out of seven.
So pledge me a bumper—your sages profound
May be blest, if they will, on their own patent plan;
But as we are not sages, why, send the cup round—
We must only be happy the best way we can."

A reward by some king was once offered we're told,
To whoever could invent a new bliss for mankind;
But talk of new pleasures!—give me but the old,
And I'll leave your inventors all new ones they find.
Or, should I, in quest of fresh realms of bliss,
Set sail in the pinnace of Fancy some day,
Let the rich rosy sea I embark on be this,
And such eyes as we're here be the stars of my way!
In the meantime, a bumper—your Angels, on high,
May have pleasures unknown to life's limited span;
But, as we are not angels, why, let the flask fly—
We must only be happy *à la* ways that we can."

The approach of twilight is very sweetly described:—

"Now, nearly fled was sunset's light,
Leaving but so much of its beam
As gave to objects, late so bright,
The colouring of a shadowy dream;
And there was still where Day had set
A flush that spoke him loath to die—
A last link of his glory yet,
Binding together earth and sky.
Oh! 'twas it that twilight best
Becomes e'en brows the loveliest!
That dimness, with its softening touch,
Can bring out grace unfelt before,
And charms we ne'er can see too much,
When seen but half enchant the more.
Why is it, but, that every joy
In fulness finds its worst alloy;
And half a bliss but hoped or guessed
Is sweeter than the whole possessed—
That Beauty dimly shone upon,
A creature all ideal grows;
And there's no light from moon or sun
Like that imagination throws—
Why is it but that Fancy shrinks
Even from a bright reality,
And turning inly, feels and thinks
Far heavenlier things than e'er will be?"

And now we shall have another, an appropriate, song:—

"Smoothly flowing through verdant vales,
Gentle river, thy current runs,

• Beautiful nights are painted with equal poetry, as
"Nights, such as Eden's calm recall
In its first lonely hour—when all
So silent is, below, on high,
That if a star falls down the sky,
You almost think you hear it fall!"

Sheltered safe from winter gales,
Shaded cool from summer suns.
Thus our youth's sweet moments glide,
Fenced with flowery shelter round;
No rude tempest waxes the tide,
All its path is fairy ground.
But, fair river, the day will come,
When, woo'd by whispering groves in vain,
Thou'lt leave those banks, thy shaded home,
To mingle with the stormy main.
And thou, sweet youth, too soon wilt pass
Into the world's unsheltered sea,
Where, once thy wave hath mixed, alas!
All hope of peace is lost for thee."

There is a sportive account of a fair, whose head-gear attracted the poet's fancy, being

"That build of bonnet, whose extent
Should, like a doctrine of dissent,
Puzzle church-dozers to let it in—
Nor half had reached the pitch sublime,
To which true *toques* and *bérets* climb,
Leaving—like lofty Alps that throw
O'er minor Alps their shadowing way—
Earth's humbler bonnets far below,
To poke through life their faneless way.
However, sad as 'twas, no doubt,
That nymph so smart should go about,
With head unconscious of the place
It ought to fill in infinite space—
Yet all allowed that, of her kind,
A prettier show 'twas hard to find."

But hugeous bonnets were not the only follies there; for Folly himself was seen in *proppria persona*, selling toys and trinkets, while he sung—

"Who'll buy? 'tis Folly's shop, who'll buy?
We've toys to suit all ranks and ages;
Beside our usual fools' supply,
We've lots of playthings, too, for sages—
For reasoners here's a juggler's cup,
That fullest seems when nothing's in it;
And nine pins set, like systems, up,
To be knocked down the flowing minute.
Who'll buy? 'tis Folly's shop, who'll buy?
Gay caps we here of foolcap make,
For hards to wear in dog-day weather;
Or bards the bells alone may take,
And leave to wits the cap and feather.
Tetotums we've for patriots got,
Who court the mob with antics humble—
Alike their short and dizzy lot,
A glorious spin, and then—a tumble.
Who'll buy? &c. &c.
Here misers may their homes enter
In shrouds of neat post-obit paper;
While, for their heirs, we've quicksilver,
That fast as heart can wish will caper.
For aldermen we've dials true,
That tell no hour but that of dinner;
For courtly parsons sermons new,
That suit alike both saint and sinner.
Who'll buy? &c. &c.
No time we've now to name our terms,
But whoso'er the whims that seize you,
This oldest of all mortal firms,
Folly and Co., will try to please you;
Or, should you wish a darker buy
Of goods than we can recommend you,
Why then, as we with lawyers do,
To Knavery's shop next door we'll send you.
Who'll buy? &c. &c."

But surely we have shewn enough of this amusing volume to recommend it to its sphere of circulation.

"Fare ye well!—thus sinks away
All that's mighty, all that's bright—
Tyne and Sidon had their day,
And even a ball—has but its night!"

We have reserved our opinion of the music for our musical review; and shall merely add, that the whole cannot fail to please.

Lectures on Anatomy. Interspersed with Practical Remarks. By Bransby B. Cooper, F.R.S. Vols. I. to III. Royal 8vo. London, 1831. Longman and Co.

MR. BRANSBY COOPER fills, with credit to himself, the important situation of teacher of anatomy and surgeon in one of the largest hospitals in the kingdom, and it surprises us that, with these duties, he should find time to edit an elementary work like the one before us. The plan upon which it is conceived, that of combining descriptive anatomy with surgical remark, is extremely judicious; and what to

most authors would be rather a work of utility than of fame, cannot be said to be so to a surgeon of the author's opportunities, for the descriptive part is condensed in a clear masterly manner, and the practical portion contains much that is new and valuable. Surgical anatomy has, indeed, been too long neglected in this country, or, at least, so great a separation has been made between surgery and anatomy, that the knowledge of the influence which structure, form, and the relations of our organs exercise upon the frequency, the symptoms, and the mode of treatment of surgical maladies, was almost left to the judgment of the anatomist. The first appearance of topographical descriptions, or the study of the human body in regions, as applied to their surgical importance, which dates so few years back, formed a new era in the history of the profession; and it is not surprising that persons of any reputation whatsoever should, in this day, in writing a book of reference for his class, or in laying before the public what experience has made him consider a better mode of instruction, incorporate in an otherwise purely anatomical work the practical applications of that knowledge to the important science of operative medicine, certainly in the hands of those who cultivate it with the assiduity which it requires, and the judgment it demands, the most efficacious of all the resources of the healing art.

The first volume of Mr. Cooper's work is devoted to the osseous system, and the part essential to the skeleton, including synovial membranes, ligaments, cartilages, and fibro-cartilage. The last chapter of this volume, on the skeleton in general, opens a field for philosophical generalisation, which would not have been at all inconsistent with the plan of the work, and should, we think, never be neglected, as tending to give to the medical student enlightened and comprehensive ideas of the objects of his study.

The second volume contains the general descriptive anatomy of the muscles, and of the exterior structure of the body; and the third volume embraces the anatomy of the internal cavities and their contents. The great mass of physiological illustration given in this last volume is decidedly useful, without at all deviating from the original purpose. The distinction between internal and external medicine, as Coster has remarked, is as ridiculous as it is dangerous; and the healing art can never improve until all such differences are exploded. It will probably require two more volumes to complete the anatomy of the nervous, the arterial, and the absorbent systems.

There are, we think, some errors in the descriptive anatomy,—but where is there an anatomical work without? It will be extensively read; and forms an excellent manual of reference for the medical practitioner.

The Cabinet Cyclopædia, Vol. XXVI. Lives of Eminent British Military Commanders, Vol. I. By the Rev. G. R. Gleig. 12mo. pp. 359. London, 1831. Longman and Co.

SPECULATION is no longer chained to the floating argosy or the busy mart, but has wound itself round the very intricacies of our hearts; genius and learning wear its shackles; art, science, and literature, come fashioned to us from its hands. The evil consequences springing from this mischievous excitement are, unhappily, not confined to the individual actors, but communicate themselves through all the fibres of society: were we to attempt to enumerate the victims to scheming, volumes would not suffice—were we to enrol

its successful followers, how little space would they occupy! But ours is a literary vocation; and to the bearings which this question has on it, shall we confine ourselves. We have frequently been tempted, in the course of our labours, to enter into the consideration, whether the novel direction given to English literature by the projects of enterprising booksellers, in the Protean shapes of manuals, abridgments, pocket encyclopædias, and libraries, is likely to be of permanent benefit, or exalt us in the scale of lettered nations. We have, however, from time to time restrained ourselves, with the idea that if this state of things were injurious, it would, ere long, give birth to its own correction. But the volume before us leads us unwittingly to a branch of the subject, whether the employment of men eminent for genius and originality, on the set tasks of compiling and illustrating works whose dimensions are subject to square and rule, and are, moreover, of a trifling nature, has not a chilling effect on their noble faculties, and limits their free course of action. The race of learned and laborious men, who formerly filled the stations of compilers and abridgers, has been compelled to give way to names which, however brilliant in the fields of fancy and imagination, are not equally fitted to delve into the obscure mysteries of science, or loiter over the worn-out pages of deep research. Let us see what has been produced under the new régime; and, casting our eye over the thousand-and-one volumes which have thus appeared, we ask, how many are destined to survive the hands which reared them? The answer, almost without exception, is *none*. Nor are the eminent men who have thus applied their high powers well satisfied with the results; and as one example is better than a thousand precepts, we select a striking one from the volume whose title heads our notice. In the preface, the author speaks with sorrow and regret of the narrow limits within which *he was compelled* to confine himself, and also his considerable embarrassment and regret at being restricted by the plan of his work from pursuing the bent of his inclination. In the advertisement preceding the work, we have also an apology on the other tack from the editor, entreating pardon for having permitted the author to violate the plan of the work by the admission of the *Life of Cromwell*, who is destined to figure as a statesman in some other division of the *Cyclopædia*. This is a sufficient exposition, had the work itself afforded no further development, of what is gained by the public in thus putting genius into leading strings. That Mr. Gleig's is an entertaining volume we must allow, for upon such a subject a feeblen pen would have made it so; that it is an instructive one we cannot admit, for no unknown sources of information have been explored, nor have the powers of the mind been very sedulously applied to throw their light upon many topics in connexion, which are either obscure or but partially understood. Haste in composition is manifest throughout; and when we state that three hundred and fifty pages comprise all that is said of English wars and warriors to the time of Marlborough, the imperfectness of the volume may be estimated. A better selection of eminent military commanders might, in our opinion, have been made; and we can scarcely allow a life of successful partisanship to entitle Sir Walter Manny to this distinction. Had the author turned his attention to the period of the York and Lancaster wars, he would, we think, have found many of the sites of contest easier of illustra-

tion; while his military *coup d'œil* and descriptive powers, assisted by local tradition, would have made this portion of his subject of higher interest, and more purely original. We think that opinions upon the corporal punishment of soldiers might have been as well omitted, being in direct opposition to English feeling and the practice of other military services. Mr. Gleig has followed Hume and others in censuring Jacob Von Artevelde; but we do not agree with him in stigmatising it a "*bad eminence*" to which the brewer of Ghent raised himself; for never was Flanders so flourishing, or so respected, as during the seven years of his administration; and we beg to refer the author (when his numerous engagements permit him the perusal) to M. de Barante's *Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne*. In the introduction it is doubted whether any cannon, made of jacked leather, have been preserved. We are able to solve this doubt, having seen two ancient guns of small calibre, and of this material, in the armory at Malta.* We have now exhausted our quiver of barbs, and are prepared to say, that the production before us is one which will please—nay, inform the many,—and disappoint but the few. To youth, and all such as are disposed to look upon war as a *conjectural art*, we heartily recommend this pleasingly written volume, and illustrate our advice with a feat of broil and battle from the life of Sir Walter Manny, during his campaign in the south of France.

"Auberoche had been besieged and taken by Lord Derby and Sir Walter Manny, and a garrison placed it under the command of Sir Frank van Halle, Sir Alain de Finefroide, and Sir John Lendal. The two chiefs had then distributed their troops over the face of the country, and were themselves returned to Bordeaux, when the Count de Lisle gathered an army together, and advanced to recover it. He came upon the garrison so unexpectedly, that every avenue was at once shut up; and little care having been used to store the place with provisions, a scarcity may be said to have been felt by those within from the first commencement of the blockade. It was not, however, to famine alone, efficient though in such cases it is, that the Count de Lisle trusted for the subjugation of Auberoche. Four enormous engines accompanied his army, which threw stones of such size and weight, that not a roof within the place could resist them; and the garrison were in consequence shut up within the vaulted chambers that ran under ground in every feudal castle. Under such circumstances, many fruitless attempts were made by the governor to convey intelligence of the plight in which he stood to Lord Derby; till at last a servant, tempted by the offer of a large bribe, undertook to make his way unseen through the very heart of the besiegers' camp. He was let down by ropes from the rampart after nightfall, having letters descriptive of the existing state of things sewed up in his garments. He passed the advanced guards unnoticed, for he spoke the Gascon language, and named one of the lords of the army as his master; but, unfortunately missing his way in the dark, he was arrested amid the tents. Being searched, the letters were found on him, and his punishment was horrible. The Gascons thrust him into one of the machines, and shot him back, with his credentials tied about his neck, into

the place. The garrison of Auberoche now gave themselves up for lost; but matters were not yet so desperate as they imagined. Spies had already informed Derby of their condition; and, with Manny in his train, he was already in full march to their relief. Sending orders to Lord Pembroke, who commanded a detached corps at Bergerac, to join them with as little delay as possible, the two chiefs drew together a small but choice band of men at arms, and pushing rapidly upon Libourne, were there reinforced by the battalions of Lord Stafford and Sir Stephen Tombey. No halt was, however, made: on the contrary, they rode all night, in order to reach a place of concealment in the immediate vicinity of the beleaguered fortress, and they were so fortunate as to arrive at a wood only two leagues distant from it ere the sun rose. Here they halted, in the anxious hope that Lord Pembroke would soon come up; and, tying their horses to the trees, sat down to refresh themselves, of which they stood sorely in need. The total force thus brought into the vicinity of De Lisle's army amounted only to 300 men at arms, and 600 hobelers archers. De Lisle himself was known to be at the head of 10,000 men. It is not, therefore, surprising to find that, brave as the chiefs were, they experienced some irresolution as to the course which it would be proper to pursue. Once more was Manny the originator of a movement not less bold than judicious. 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'it were a shame to us, were our friends to perish and we so near them. Let us mount our horses, skirt this wood, and advance towards the enemy's camp; we will fall upon them unexpectedly, just as they are sat down to supper, and, with St. George to aid, they shall be discomfited.' The proposal was greeted with the hearty assent of all present. Each knight 'went to his horse, re-girthed him, and tightened his armour;' after which, commanding their servants, pages, and baggage to remain where they were, the whole set forward. By following the counsels of Manny, and keeping well under cover of the wood, this gallant band escaped the observation of the enemy, till they had arrived at the skirt of the wide plain on which the Gascon tents were erected. Further concealment was impossible; so they stuck spurs into their chargers, and shouting 'Derby! Derby for ever!' placed their lances in rest, and galloped forward. Never was surprise more complete. The French were slaughtered and trodden down before they could tell from which side danger threatened; De Lisle himself was wounded, and made prisoner in his tent; while, of his lords and knights, some were slain when hastily buckling on their accoutrements, and a still larger number taken. The garrison, hearing the cry of battle, rushed out to support their friends; and a victory, not less important than had yet been won in that quarter, crowned the efforts of Manny and his handful of heroes."

The account given by the author of the rise and progress of the British army is one of the most curious and interesting passages of the volume.

"We have taken occasion to observe, in more than one place, that since the Conquest there never was a period at which the kings of England did not retain in their service a number, greater or less, of mercenary troops. These were, indeed, too few, even at the most, to deserve the appellation of standing army; and being distributed among garrisons, exposed at all moments to hostile attacks, they may be said to have been constantly on active service. Thus, along the marches of Wales and Scot-

land, afterwards in Ireland, when by right of conquest that island became annexed to the English crown, we find bands of archers, billmen, and even men at arms, constantly stationed; yet it is perfectly certain, that to Cromwell and the long parliament England is indebted for her first familiarity with a force, without which it is now admitted on all hands that she could not retain her rank among the nations. It is true that both Henry VII. and Henry VIII. made some advances towards the state of which we are now speaking. The former prince established fifty yeomen of the guard, which the latter increased both in efficiency and number; while Edward VI. mustered daily 100 archers, with as many halberdiers, none of whom Elizabeth thought it necessary to reduce. Nevertheless, even 300 body-guards (and to no more did this force amount) cannot with any propriety be treated as a standing army. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the corps to which we allude continues to flourish in its original costume, and almost with its original weapons; though the title of beef-eaters may be better known to the frequenters of the royal menagerie and the army in the Tower. James I. brought with him into England neither infantry nor cavalry. His guards, afterwards received into the British service as the 1st, or Royal Regiment of Scots, went to France; where, till the year 1661, they continued earning a splendid reputation for gallantry in the field, and good conduct in quarters. Even Charles I. had no forces, except such as were required by the disturbed state of Ireland, till the breaking out of the grand rebellion; and then he rallied round him only those soldiers of the ancient array of the kingdom which were actuated by a sense of loyalty and veneration for old establishments. In like manner, the parliament leaned for support upon the trained bands of London, and upon such corps as money, or a mistaken principle of patriotism, induced to rally round their standard. There were no regular troops, properly so called, on either side. A long and arduous contest converted, it is true, a militia originally raw into veterans, and furnished scope for a display of considerable military talent among the officers; but it was not till the king had suffered, till rebellion had triumphed, to be in its turn ground under the yoke of a usurper, that a standing army became one of the establishments of this kingdom. Cromwell knew too well the value of his disciplined comrades, to deprive them of their arms at the desire of the people. He kept on foot, during the whole of his protectorate, an army both numerous and efficient for the times; and the consequence was, that he reigned with a degree of power more absolute than had been possessed by any monarch since the days of the Conquest. The first measure of Charles II., after his restoration, was to disband almost all the troops which Cromwell had kept on foot. About 5000 only, employed chiefly in garrison duty, were retained; the remainder, with the full concurrence of parliament, being discharged. Among the corps which were not dissolved, either then or at a subsequent period, may be enumerated the Coldstream regiment of guards. It had been raised about ten years previously, at Coldstream, on the borders of Scotland, from which circumstance it derived its name; and being commanded by General Monk, it was continued in the service out of gratitude to its colonel. The Coldstream regiment of foot guards dates its first formation from the year 1660. Two other regiments were then added, of which one, called the first regiment, was

* Lord Nugent, in his Memorials of Hampden, states that the artillery used by the Scottish army under Leslie, against Charles I. in 1640, was made of leather, bound round with iron hoops. It was brought into position on the backs of horses, and was calculated for little more than a single day's service.

given to John Lord Wentworth; while the other, or third regiment, claims as its original commander the Earl of Linlithgow. In addition to these household troops, the infantry of Charles II. consisted of the 1st, or Royal Scots; which, though entered upon the English establishment so early as 1633, was not brought over from France till the restoration; the 2d, or Queen's, raised in 1661, and commanded by the celebrated Lord Peterborough; the 3d, or Old Buffs, so called because their accoutrements were made of buffalo leather, and embodied in 1665; and the 4th, or King's Own, raised in 1680. These regiments have all been engaged in more or less of active warfare, from their first existence down to the campaign of Waterloo. With the exception of the Buffs, the facings have always been blue; but the former corps, as if to make amends for this defect, possesses the exclusive privilege of beating its drums through the city of London. Whence this distinction arose is not perfectly known; but the prevalent opinion is, that the regiment claims it because it was originally recruited from among the trained bands of the city. Among the cavalry corps in the British service, the two regiments of Life Guards, with the Horse Guards Blue, stand first upon the list in point of seniority. The Life Guards were raised by Charles II., one regiment in 1661, the other somewhat later; and their ranks were long filled up with gentlemen, cavaliers of family and distinction, who themselves or their fathers had fought in the civil wars. Both corps enjoyed, under such circumstances, numerous privileges, such as receiving superior pay, clothing, horses, and quarters. They were treated, moreover, in all respects, as the *Gardes-du-corps* were treated at the court of France; and, as generally happens, the regiments long retained these privileges after they had ceased to be composed of the class of men for whose sake they were granted. It was only in the year 1788, indeed, that a new system was introduced; yet even then something was conceded to them, of which their orderly and good conduct proved them not unworthy. Their pay was made better than that of other corps, and their officers were permitted to object to a trial, except before a court-martial, composed of members taken from the household troops only. The Blues, again, called also the Oxford Blues, from the title of their first commander, Aubrey, earl of Oxford, were embodied in the year 1661. They were then, and have ever since continued to be noted for their gallantry in the field, as well as their sobriety in quarters; having distinguished themselves in every war, from those under Marlborough down to the recent contests under Wellington. From the date of the restoration, the history of the British army becomes, in point of fact, the history of all the contests in which the British nation has since that period been engaged. Each successive reign, moreover, added something to its numbers and efficiency; and each successive war brought with it some striking improvement in the mode of drilling, arming, and moving the men. Thus we find James II. adding to his infantry force the 5th and 7th regiments of foot, both of them embodied in 1685, and both, but especially the latter, distinguished in every action in which they have had the good fortune to take a part. The 7th were, from their original formation, called the Royal Fusiliers; the Welsh Fusiliers, or 23d, were likewise embodied in 1688. To the cavalry, again, the same monarch added the 1st, or King's Regiment of Dragoon Guards, 6th June, 1685; and the 2d, or Queen's Dragoon Guards, likewise in 1685;

both of which, as their names denote, were trained to act indifferently on foot or on horseback, the men being armed with firelocks and bayonets, in addition to their swords and pistols. Thus the total establishment in 1684 amounted, including Guards, to 4000 men. But as James began to feel that his throne was not supported by the love of his people, he increased, year by year, the number, adding nothing to the real strength of his army; till, in 1688, there were of regular troops 20,000 in England, and in Ireland not less than 8000. All this, however, served not to arrest his fall. William came: the army, betrayed in part by its officers, forsook their prince, and the house of Stuart became again, and for ever, aliens and outcasts. Jealous of the power which a standing army appeared to place in the hands of their new sovereign, the English parliament hastened to declare that the keeping up of such an establishment without the consent of their body, during a period of peace, was contrary to the laws of the realm. The army was henceforth supposed to be held together only from year to year, the common voting funds for its maintenance periodically; and even these they prefaced by particularising both the number of men to be raised, and the code of laws and regulations by which they were to be governed. All oppressive and violent methods of swelling the ranks were, moreover, forbidden. Vagrants and rogues might, indeed, be condemned by magistrates to serve both in the army and navy; but impressments, at least for the former force, were prohibited, and the right of the king to claim the personal attendance of his subjects was taken away. Nevertheless, no permanent diminution in the numbers of the British army was ever afterwards effected. William's circumstances compelled him, during the greater part of his reign, to increase rather than diminish the establishment of his predecessor; and the war of the succession, which lasted during the best portion of the reign of Queen Anne, increased it still further. From that moment, though invariably diminished on the return of peace, it has invariably enlarged itself so soon as hostilities have recommenced. Each new war has seen us bringing larger and better armies into play; and each new peace has witnessed the keeping up of a more numerous as well as a more efficient standing force. In proportion as the English army has thus assumed as it were a new consistency, numerous alterations have been introduced into the modes of arming, clothing, training, and keeping in order the different corps of which it is composed. His close and oppressive mail was gradually laid aside by the horseman, as tending little to protect him from the weapons which he was now required to face. Cuirasses lingered, it is true, for a time, as well as buff coats; but even these were at length abandoned, with a precipitation which has since been condemned. In like manner, the distinction between the cavalryman and the dragoon ceased by degrees to be recognised. The latter, exchanging his long firelock for the carbine, seems to have been rarely employed on foot, except under very pressing circumstances, since Marlborough's time; indeed, the one class of troopers became at last so completely amalgamated with the other, that to both was indifferently applied the appellation of dragoons. Nevertheless, a new and a better distinction arose; we began to divide our cavalry force into heavy and light, mounting a part upon fleet horses of high breeding, and keeping the other part to their original, strong, but active chargers. At the disbanding

of the army in 1698, the cavalry consisted of the life guards, horse grenadier guards, horse, and dragoons: the same distinctions held good till 1746, when a regiment of light horse was raised in Nottingham, of which the colonelcy was given to the Duke of Cumberland. The example thus set was not slow in being followed. In 1755 we find a light troop attached to each of the dragoon regiments. These being by and by withdrawn, were regimented by themselves; and, as they proved on many occasions exceedingly serviceable, their numbers were gradually increased. There was, indeed, a time, and that not very distant, when a fashion prevailed of holding all the other cavalry in disrepute: too many of our fine troopers were, in consequence, mounted upon horses more fit for the race-course than the field; and hence not a few of their steeds failed them at an hour when bone and muscle were more needed than sleek coats. But a better state of things has returned. The battle of Waterloo gave decisive proof that, however useful hussars and light dragoons may be in reconnoitering and outpost duty, it is the fine old English charger that carries all before him in the *mêlée*; and hence our heavy cavalry have of late more than regained in public estimation the place from which, through no fault of their own, they had fallen."

Eugene Aram. By the Author of
"Pelham," &c.

[Second Notice.]

WE resume this work, but more for the purpose of quotation than of criticism; we wish to make a cento of favourite passages, which for profound thought and accurate investigation, are perhaps scarcely appreciated in the first rapid progress of a narrative whose interest is so very absorbing. The following remarks upon youthful and glad spirits appear to us singularly true.

"I incline to believe that the more persons advance in years, the more, even if of staid and sober temper themselves, they love gaiety and elasticity in youth. I have often pleased myself by observing in some happy family circle embracing all ages, that it is the liveliest and wildest child that charms the grandpère the most. And after all, it is perhaps with characters as with books, the grave and thoughtful may be more admired than the light and cheerful, but they are less liked; it is not only that the former, being of a more abstruse and recondite nature, find fewer persons capable of judging of their merits, but also that the great object of the majority of human beings is to be amused, and that they naturally incline to love those the best who amuse them most. And to so great a practical extent is this preference pushed, that I think were a nice observer to make a census of all those who have received legacies, or dropped unexpectedly into fortunes, he would find that where one grave disposition had so benefited, there would be at least twenty gay."

As to Sir Peter Hales, is there one of our readers who cannot find a parallel to him?

"Men most prodigal when they have nothing but expectations, are often most thrifty when they know the charms of absolute possession. Besides, Sir Peter had married a Scotch lady, and was blessed with eleven children! But was Sir Peter Hales much altered? Sir Peter Hales was exactly the same man in reality that he always had been. Once he was selfish in extravagance; he was now selfish in thrift. He had always pleased himself, and damned other people; that was exactly what he valued him-

self on doing now. But the most absurd thing about Sir Peter was, that while he was for ever extracting use from every one else, he was mightily afraid of being himself put to use. He was in parliament, and noted for never giving a frank out of his own family. Yet withal, Sir Peter Hales was still an agreeable fellow; nay, he was more liked and much more esteemed than ever. There is something conciliatory in a saving disposition; but people put themselves in a great passion when a man is too liberal with his own. It is an insult on their own prudence. 'What right has he to be so extravagant? What an example to our servants!' But your close neighbour does not humble you. You love your close neighbour; you respect your close neighbour; you have your harmless jest against him—but he is a most respectable man."

How beautiful, as well as delicate, is our next extract!

"If there be any thing thoroughly lovely in the human heart, it is affection! All that makes hope elevated, or fear generous, belongs to the capacity of loving. For my own part, I do not wonder, in looking over the thousand creeds and sects of men, that so many religionists have traced their theology,—that so many moralists have wrought their system, from Love. The errors thus originated have something in them that charms us even while we smile at the theology, or while we neglect the system. What a beautiful fabric would be human nature—what a divine guide would be human reason—if Love were indeed the stratum of the one, and the inspiration of the other! What a world of reasonings, not immediately obvious, did the sage of old open to our inquiry, when he said the pathetic was the truest part of the sublime! Aristides, the painter, created a picture in which an infant is represented sucking a mother wounded to the death, who, even in that agony, strives to prevent the child from injuring itself by imbibing the blood mingled with the milk. How many emotions, that might have made us permanently wiser and better, have we lost in losing that picture!"

We need scarce point attention to the knowledge of real existence as shewn in the ensuing observation.

"In our estimate of the ills of life, we never sufficiently take into our consideration the wonderful elasticity of our moral frame, the unlooked-for, the startling facility with which the human mind accommodates itself to all change of circumstance, making an object, and even a joy from the hardest and seemingly the least-redeemed conditions of fate. The man who watched the spider in his cell, may have taken, at least, as much interest in the watch, as when engaged in the most ardent and ambitious objects of his former life; and he was but a type of his brethren; all in similar circumstances would have found some similar occupation. Let any man look over his past life, let him recall, not moments, not hours of agony, for to them Custom lends not her blessed magic; but let him single out some lengthened period of physical or moral endurance; in hastily reverting to it, it may seem at first, I grant, altogether wretched; a series of days marked with the black stone—the clouds without a star: but let him look more closely, it was not so during the time of suffering; a thousand little things, in the bustle of life dormant and unheeded, then started forth into notice, and became to him objects of interest or diversion; the dreary present, once

familiar, glided away from him, not less than if it had been all happiness; his mind dwelt not on the dull intervals, but the stepping-stone it had created and placed at each; and, by that moral dreaming which for ever goes on within man's secret heart, he lived as little in the immediate world before him, as in the most sanguine period of his youth, or the most scheming of his maturity. So wonderful in equalising all states and all times in the varying tide of life, are these two rulers yet levellers of mankind, hope and custom, that the very idea of an eternal punishment includes that of an utter alteration of the whole mechanism of the soul in its human state, and no effort of an imagination, assisted by past experience, can conceive a state of torture which custom can never blunt, and from which the chainless and immortal spirit can never be beguiled into even a momentary escape."

As from the very first the inference of Aram's guilt is drawn in the reader's mind, we shall forestall no interest by extracting the moral (one brief phrase) of the student's confession.

"And now came on the humbling part of crime—its low calculations, its poor defence, its paltry trickery, its mean hypocrisy! They made my chiefest penance."

We have not attempted to illustrate the noble conception of Eugene Aram's character, the enthusiast and victim of knowledge, by short specimens. It is a fine whole, and as such must be studied. We now leave these volumes to a long course of increasing popularity. With a moral code generous and exalted, with a fine feeling of the beautiful and of the good, gifted with the utmost eloquence of expression, our literature has few high places to which Mr. Bulwer's genius may not aspire. It is an honour both to ourselves and to that literature in whose cause we are but humble pioneers, when we offer the justice of sincere praise to the author of *Eugene Aram*.

A Manual of the Land and Fresh-water Shells of the British Islands, &c. By W. Turton, M.D. Small 8vo. with Illustrations. London, 1831. Longman and Co.

DR. TURTON is an old acquaintance in natural history, and the only objection we have to his present Manual is the too great neglect he has shewn of the researches of Mr. Alder, Captain Brown, and other conchologists, in keeping to the principle of only consulting his own cabinet. The work is prettily got up, and is, to our taste, a most fit and seasonable present for young people.

Examination Questions on Surgery and the Practice of Physic. By Sir C. Aldis, Surgeon, &c. London, 1831. For the Author. If this work is of any utility, then the mind of man has no essence of its own, but, like a flint, requires collision to produce a spark. If Sir Charles Aldis had put in the form of queries any of those intricate problems which infest the healing art, or examined in what examination is least likely to take place, we might have been able to understand his object. As it is, we confess we cannot.

Familiar Observations on the Formation and Diseases of the Teeth, with Maxims in Dental Surgery. By W. Hunt, Surgeon-Dentist. London, 1831. For the Author.

AN unpretending little pamphlet, which may be consulted by the general reader with advantage.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR JANUARY.

20^d 11^h 29^m—the Sun enters Aquarius.

Lunar Phases and Conjunctions.

	D.	H.	M.
● New Moon in Sagittarius	2	15	12
☾ First Quarter in Pisces	10	12	50
○ Full Moon in Cancer	17	3	53
☾ Last Quarter in Virgo	24	5	3

The Moon will be in conjunction with

	D.	H.	M.
Mercury in Sagittarius	3	19	4
Uranus in Capricornus	5	6	0
Jupiter in Aquarius	6	2	58
Saturn in Leo	20	10	50
Venus in Ophiuchus	28	11	44
Mars in Ophiuchus	28	17	27
Mercury in Sagittarius	30	3	30

The conjunction of the Moon with Saturn will prove a close appulse to the southern parts of the kingdom, to the northern an occultation, and to places intermediate a partial eclipse of Saturn, of different degrees of magnitude. This will be a very interesting phenomenon.

1st—Mercury stationary. 5th—in perihelion. 10^d 6^h 30^m—inferior conjunction. 21^d—stationary near 1st Sagittarii.

Venus, the morning star, is approaching the Sun; her illuminated disc is increasing, and diameter diminishing. This beautiful planet and Mars may be seen near to each other towards the close of the month.

The Asteroids.—Vesta, this month, is in a favourable situation for observation. 9th—in conjunction with ξ Cancri. 25th—in opposition between γ and ξ Cancri. It may be distinguished from the small stars near which it is moving by its pure white light, unattended with nebulosity. In a very favourable state of the atmosphere this small planet may be seen without the telescope. Juno is also advancing to a favourable position for observation: towards the latter end of the month it may be seen a degree north of 33 Sextantis Uranie. Pallas and Ceres are too near the Sun to be observed.

5th—Jupiter in conjunction with μ Capricorni: difference of latitude 14'. This planet will soon be lost in the solar rays.

Eclipses of the Satellites.

	D.	H.	M.
First Satellite, emission	15	5	49 39
Third Satellite	21	5	40 0

Saturn is gaining on the midnight sky, and Uranus is too near the Sun to be visible.

The year 1832 will be remarkable for several interesting celestial phenomena, of which the following is a brief sketch:

In February the Moon will occult Aldebaran, Regulus, Venus, and Mercury; it will also make a close appulse to Saturn and Uranus.

In March the last of the present series of occultations of Aldebaran will occur.

In April Saturn will be occulted by the Moon, which, though happening in the daytime, may be readily observed with a telescope.

In May another occultation of Saturn, under peculiarly favourable circumstances. In this month will take place the most interesting phenomenon of the present and many preceding or succeeding years—the transit of Mercury across the disc of the Sun, which will be partially visible to Asia and America, and wholly so to Europe, Africa, and New Holland: its duration will be nearly seven hours. The last transit visible in this country occurred nearly thirty years since.

In July a minute eclipse of the Sun. To the northern counties of England it will be merely a contact of the solar and lunar limbs: to Scotland the Sun will be unocculted. Be-

tween the tropics this eclipse will be total; and as Venus at that time will be near her superior conjunction, and consequently close to the combined orbs of the Sun and Moon, she will probably be distinctly seen, and exhibit a very striking appearance during the transitory gloom.

In September the ring of Saturn will disappear, and continue invisible during October and November. At the commencement of December the northern plane of the ring will come into view, and again disappear in the spring of 1833, and not again be visible till the Midsummer ensuing.

Comet of Encke.—In the months of January, February, and March, this comet will be slowly wending its way through Pisces; in April it will have arrived at a position a little above the head of Aries, and, rapidly advancing from thence, attain its perihelion on the 4th of May, between the Hyades and Pleiades. Its approaching return will be unfavourable for observation, one revolution in three only being propitious for seeing it.

The comet of Biela, or comet of 1832, will enter these lower regions in the autumn of the year, and arrive at its perihelion on the 27th of November.

Deftford.

J. T. BARKER.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORT ON STEAM-CARRIAGES.

THE *Literary Gazette* having been the medium through which the first successful experiments of Mr. Gurney were communicated to the public, and having from time to time given several notices of the progress of Mr. Gurney and other gentlemen who have devoted their attention to the construction of steam-carriages, we have always taken an interest in this triumph of the useful arts, proportionate to what we have considered its vast importance to the public generally. It is therefore highly gratifying to find our view of the subject fully borne out by the Report of the committee of the House of Commons (just printed):—A Report not less distinguished for patient investigation of evidence, than for scientific and statesman-like appreciation of one of the most important branches of civil economy.

From the delay that has taken place in the introduction of steam-carriages on common turnpike roads,—a delay inevitable from the almost innumerable difficulties to be surmounted,—the public have been led to suppose that this novel mode of travelling had been totally abandoned; while parties hostile to the invention have not neglected to avail themselves of newspaper paragraphs to represent the thing as a complete failure. The contrary, however, is so far true, that the impediments which have been thrown in the way of this invention, by interested parties, have greatly outweighed those attending the construction of the engines, and in some cases have amounted to a complete prohibition of the use of steam-carriages in several districts.

The evidence of Mr. Gurney, and the other witnesses examined by the committee, is entitled to the deliberate and earliest attention of parliament; not less in justice to the parties chiefly interested, than for the good of the public generally. It has been proved to the satisfaction of the committee, that carriages can be propelled by steam on common roads at an average of ten miles per hour, with perfect safety to passengers, at less than one half the charge of present travelling, and the vehicle much better under the control of a conductor than a coach drawn by four good horses; and, in conse-

quence, much less liable to serious accidents than any stage-coach on the present plan.

But as an effective barrier against the adoption of such a desirable and economical mode of conveyance, Mr. Gurney states to the committee, that on the Liverpool and Prescott road, where a four-horse coach would be charged only a four-shilling toll, his steam-carriage would be charged 2*l.* 8*s.*; on the Bath road, instead of 5*s.* for four horses, his carriage would be charged 1*l.* 7*s.*; on the Totness road, instead of 3*s.* he would have to pay 2*l.* &c. &c.

Now, it is impossible to justify such exorbitant demands under any plea of the additional wear and tear of the roads; for we believe the weight of Mr. Gurney's heaviest carriage, which we saw three years since, did not exceed thirty-five cwt., or not double the weight of the six-inside stage-coach; while the wear and tear of the road from the horses' feet is entirely obviated by the use of steam-carriages.

If the general introduction of steam-carriages could, by any possibility, sacrifice the interests of 2,000 persons out of 3,000, for the benefit of the minority we should hesitate in recommending parliament to lend its assistance by any legislative measures. But as the saving of expense in the transit of goods or passengers is an absolute saving to the whole community, of the agricultural produce consumed and the capital employed in the breed and maintenance of horses, it becomes a question of no less importance in agricultural and political economy than in commercial and social economy, to sanction by legislative protection any measure which has so direct a tendency to benefit the public generally.

Any arguments that could be advanced in favour of steam navigation have twofold greater weight, as applicable to steam conveyance by land. The saving of the maintenance of a number of seamen through the use of steam-vessels, may be a problematical benefit to a maritime nation like England, while these seamen must either be fed by the national funds, or allowed to emigrate from their native land. But a saving in horse-labour is an absolute saving;—a fact sufficiently established by the incalculable advantages this nation has derived within the last thirty years from the universal application of steam-engines in every extensive manufactory through the kingdom.

We regret that we are unable, from want of room, to give any extracts from the able Report of the committee; but as the Report certifies that the tolls which have been demanded by certain road-trusts for steam-carriages, would, if allowed to remain unaltered, entirely prohibit their use, we have little doubt parliament will speedily devise some measures to moderate the demands of these petty republics by some general enactment for consolidating road-trusts. In the mean time we beg to throw out a suggestion to Mr. Gurney and the other gentlemen engaged in the construction of steam-carriages, by which they might silence their opponents, and at the same time rather benefit than injure the roads by the use of steam-carriages.

As it is demonstrated that a steam apparatus of a given power will drag, or propel, a much greater weight if the load be divided among several carriages, than if it be all placed on one carriage, there can be no doubt that the plan of employing drag or tag-carriages will be generally adopted on common roads as well as on rail-roads. Now, if the axles of the different carriages, and even those of each pair of wheels, were made of different lengths, so as to make the wheel-tracks of each axle cover an

exterior or interior line of road, (instead of the road being worked into ruts, as in the common stage-coach,) the parallel planes of the respective wheel-marks will be almost equivalent in advantage to the broad-wheel waggon, which becomes a valuable heavy roller on loose roads, and is therefore subject to less tolls by the turnpike-trusts.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MR. AMYOTT in the chair. Mr. Collier, by direction of the Duke of Devonshire, presented a copy of an original sketch-book of Inigo Jones, in his grace's possession, dated at Rome 1614. The great architect appears at that time to have devoted his attention to the human form, as all the sketches (with the single exception of a ship's prow) are on that subject. The book also contains a sort of diary of notes and observations. Mr. Waltham communicated the bailiff's accounts for the manor of Savoy, for the second and fifth years of Henry IV.; shewing the price of labour, &c. at that period. The secretary also read a description, accompanied by drawings, sent by Mr. Sibthorpe, of the skeleton of an ox or cow, found near a Roman pavement discovered in the year 1829, (and noticed in the *Archæologia*), at Broad Street Common, in the parish of Woodpleadon, Surrey: the bones were lying on boards, and were partially consumed; pieces of burnt wood were also found with them, and a quantity of saw-dust.—The meetings of the Society were adjourned to the 12th of January.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Architectural Beauties of Continental Europe, in a Series of Views of remarkable Ancient Edifices, &c., in France, the Low Countries, Germany, and Italy. Engraved by J. Coney, from his own Drawings taken on the Spot; with Descriptive and Historical Illustrations, by H. E. Lloyd. London, 1831. F. G. Harding.

THE great popularity of Mr. Coney's Cathedral has stimulated him to this new, and, we would almost say, still more interesting series. Nothing can be more spirited than Mr. Coney's outline; and in the choice and treatment of his subjects he has displayed the utmost taste and skill. Rouen, Antwerp, Beauvais, and Louvain, have each furnished him with delightful objects on which to exercise his talent; and with the short accounts also given of them, he has produced a work highly creditable even to his acknowledged abilities.

View of the City of Bristol. Drawn by T. Rowbotham; on Stone by L. Haghe. London, Tilt; Bristol, Davy and Musket.

THE grain of this drawing on stone is of a peculiar kind; and it is impossible to convey a clearer idea than it does of the awful calamity the artist has chosen to represent. Bristol, in flames, may thus descend to posterity,—a melancholy example of the march of intellect and civilisation in the nineteenth century.

Portrait of Francis Buckle. Painted by R. Jones; engraved in line by W. C. Edwards. Peterborough, S. Buckle.

A VERY striking likeness of our famous jockey, who has won so many plates that he is fully entitled to the honours of this. There is much of character in the countenance; and when we reflect upon the qualities essential to a first-rate jockey, we shall not be surprised to find their

indication in a clever production of art. Resolution, coolness, rapidity of action following instantly upon rapidity of glance, judgment, and temper, must all conspire to form a Buckle; and they are all to be traced in this well-executed portrait.

Spaniel. Painted by J. Fernelly; engraved by E. Duncan and J. Webb. London, R. Ackermann, jun.; Melton Mowbray, J. Fernelly.

AFTER celebrated rider we come naturally to celebrated horse—Lord Lowther's Spaniel, brother to Lapdog, and great great great grandam Miss Belsea! With fifty to one against him, he won the last Derby cleverly, beating Riddlesworth and other crack horses: since that time, however, he has done nothing to sustain his reputation. In appearance there is little remarkable about Spaniel. He looked a slight creature among some of the others at Epsom; and the odds shew how little he was expected to come in first.

Edinburgh. Drawn by W. Purser; engraved in Aquatint by R. G. Reeve. London, 1831. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THIS noble view of Edinburgh is the thirty-seventh plate of the publishers' series of the principal Towns in Scotland, and, being the capital, we may truly state, that it justly maintains its claim to be placed at the head of them all. It is taken from Arthur's Seat; and not only in the broken foreground, but in the extent of town and country, is executed in a grand style of art. We may compliment it as being indeed the Modern Athens, for it contains the most recent features of the Scottish metropolis. Mr. Purser has evinced a talent not inferior to Daniell in his judicious treatment of the whole.

MOSAIC PAINTING.*

Naples, November.

IMMEDIATELY on the discovery of this *chef-d'œuvre*, our archaeologists proposed two different hypotheses for an explanation of the subject represented in the picture. Signor Aditi, the director of the royal museum, supposes it to be a combat of the Greeks with the Trojans, and the one in which Sarpedon fell. On one side he recognises Patroclus, who has pierced the Trojan hero with his lance, in the act of pursuing his enemies; and near him Eryalus, who has been struck on the head, lying close to his wounded horse Pedasus. On the opposite side he makes out Glaucus, in his chariot, animating the Trojans, at the instant when his horses, encouraged by the driver of the chariot, are hastening over the flying and the slain towards the gates of Troy. Avellino and Quaranta, both professors of the museum, are, on the other hand, of opinion that it represents one of the battles between Alexander and the Persians; but they so far differ, that the former considers it to be the battle of the Granicus, the latter that of Issus. We may perhaps be able to decide which of these learned professors has the best grounds for his interpretation, from the description which has been published of this picture, after a consideration of these various opinions, in the *Giornale del Regno delle due Sicilie*, and of which the following is the substance.

The principal figure is a warrior on horseback, with a flowing robe, the head of Me-

dusa on his breast-armour, and a sword suspended from his belt. Both his arms are encircled with lightning; his head is uncovered; and he appears to have just hurled a lance, which has penetrated the body of a youth, who also seems to have been mounted, but the horse, which has been struck by another lance, falls down bleeding, while the dying hero sinks with a convulsive movement and an expression of agony which is beyond description striking. The opinion of those who consider the enemies to be Persians is favoured by the covering of his head, which conceals his ears and chin, and by his wearing ear-rings and a necklace. Between the victor and the vanquished are two figures, one with a helmet, the other with his head uncovered and wounded. On the other side are many warriors, with the same head-dress and ear-rings, in disorderly flight. One of them leads a horse by the bridle, which is seen from behind rearing, admirably foreshortened. Another conspicuous figure, with a bow in his hand, wearing a tiara, and clothed in a chlamys, stands in a magnificent quadriga, the horses of which are urged on by the driver with much spirit.

Unhappily this mosaic is not entirely preserved: a portion of the body of the principal figure, that of the victorious horseman, as well as of his horse, is wanting. The costume, the ornaments, and the armour of the fugitives, all seem to indicate that they are Persian. If this point is once decided, no doubt can remain that the brilliant warrior is Alexander, particularly as he is armed with the thunderbolt, as it is well known that Apelles so represented him. But in which of his battles is he here drawn? In that of the Granicus, according to Arrian's account, which is followed by Signor Avellino, the lance of the King of Macedon broke, and he pierced Mithridates, the son-in-law of Darius, with the lance presented to him by Demaratus of Corinth. Another Persian, Rassaces, aimed at the head of Alexander, by which he lost his helmet, without, however, being wounded. All this, together with the flight of the Persians after the death of Rassaces, seems to agree entirely with the representation in the picture.

If this hypothesis of Professor Avellino is correct, we might probably consider this mosaic as the copy of a painting of the battle of the Granicus; but, as he remarks, it could not be that of the celebrated one mentioned by Pliny (*nulli postferenda tabula*), because that represented the battle between Alexander and Darius; and the latter, it is well known, was not present at the Granicus.

Professor Quaranta, on the other hand, borrows from the account of Diodorus and Quintus Curtius his arguments for considering this as the battle of Issus. In the same figures he recognises Alexander and his generals on the one side, and the Persians on the other. The King of Macedon decided the battle by his cavalry, commanded by Parmenio, which he called to his assistance when he was already surrounded by the Persians. He fought in the heat of the action like a common soldier, forcing his way to the chariot of Darius, which Oes-tres, the brother of the Persian monarch, attempted to defend. From this, Professor Quaranta gathers, that the warrior fighting at the left hand of Alexander, and crowned with laurel, is Parmenio, as he received this distinction after the battle of the Granicus; and that the warrior who is vanquished by the Macedonian hero is a chief commander of the Persians.

Professor Quaranta finds a decisive proof of the correctness of his opinion in the figure

standing in the quadriga, which he thinks can be no other than Darius, as he is sufficiently distinguished by the royal tiara, which he alone wears.

This mosaic, therefore, may still be the copy of the painting commended by Pliny, which was painted by Philoxenes of Eretria, for King Cassander; unless, as Professor Quaranta is more inclined to suppose, it should be one of a painting of this battle by Apelles.

The mosaic is twenty palms broad and ten high: the figures are more than half the size of life. The whole composition is wonderfully animated; the perfection and delicacy of the drawing (the more admirable in a mosaic), the truth of the expression which characterises all the figures, make this work one of the finest monuments of Pompeii. It is much to be regretted that this beautiful *chef-d'œuvre* is not in perfect preservation; but even in its present state it is a treasure quite unique in its kind.

P.S. — My letter was just finished, when I received from Professor Zahn, who has resided for above a year at Pompeii, such interesting remarks on this subject, that I cannot delay communicating them to you. He fully agrees with me in the praise I have bestowed on this work, and this praise must have more weight coming from him, because he speaks as a connoisseur, and pronounces this painting to be superior to any mosaic with which we are acquainted.

Professor Zahn was also one of the first who declared this mosaic (which contains above twenty figures almost the size of life) to be a representation of a battle of Alexander with the Persians. He is of opinion that it is the production of the first Greek artists, in the most flourishing period of the arts; and that perhaps already at the time of its removal to Pompeii it might be regarded as an antique: for it is well known that the mosaics composed of pieces of marble are of the earlier ages, and that subsequently they were composed of paste; and, secondly, (and this justifies the bold conjecture of its removal hither,) it appears that this work was already injured by the lapse of time, when it was removed, perhaps from Greece, in the condition in which it now is, to the place where it was discovered, respecting which the "antique restoration" scarcely leaves a doubt. By this you are not to understand a proper restoration, on which the artists of that time, deterred, perhaps, by the excellency of the work, were afraid to venture; but the defective piece is merely filled up with plaster of Paris, to make the whole one level floor, and keep the parts together.

I will add some particulars, likewise communicated by Professor Zahn, respecting this house, named after Goethe. Resembling, in its admirable internal arrangements, the house of Pansa, it may be ranked, on account of its perfect architecture, among the finest in Pompeii—besides its being the only one in which such treasures of art in bronze and mosaic have been found. Already, on the 15th October, 1830, there was found a mosaic, with two colossal masks; and on the 27th, in the impluvium, a dancing faun three feet high, belonging to the most beautiful specimens of bronze figures; and on the 10th of December last year, a mosaic, representing a winged Bacchus riding on a panther, which, till this new discovery, was considered the finest of this kind of works of art; besides a great variety of vases, rings, ornaments, coins, &c.

The excavation of this interesting house is continued with great activity, and will be completed in December, or, at the farthest, in Jan.

* This large mosaic painting was found in the triclinium of the house named in honour of Goethe, and opened in the presence of his son on the 7th October, 1831, which is also called the House of the Faun, from a fine bronze statue of a faun found in it.

1832. I must not omit to mention, that a party of Germans and other foreigners celebrated Goethe's birthday in this house on the 28th of August last, and commemorated the event by a medal, with Goethe's bust, and on the reverse, "To Goethe, 28th August, 1831: Pompeii."

Some months ago, Professor Zahn discovered near Portici, in S. Giovanni, in the Villa Bisaggi, the Street of the Tombs of Herculaneum, which led to Naples. The attention of the Neapolitan government having been thus attracted to the spot, orders have been issued to commence excavations there, which may probably lead to an interesting result, and with little expense, because that part of the suburb of Herculaneum is not covered with lava, like the town itself, but, like Pompeii, with ashes only.

Of another much more important, and very recent, discovery of our active countryman, on another side of the base of Vesuvius, I am not yet permitted to speak; but I hope that I shall soon be released from the silence which has been imposed on me.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

THE GARRICK CLUB.

It may be remembered, that when three hundred members were elected, the Garrick Club was to be considered as formed, and their house in King Street to be opened. This having been already done, and all the necessary alterations in the house, to prepare it for a numerous club, being nearly completed, we understand that the list of candidates must now await a time before they can be balloted for. The Club will probably be opened with a grand dinner on Saturday the 21st; previous to which, we presume, the subscriptions must be paid up; so that the Garrick may shew the rare example to clubs, of beginning on an economical scale and unencumbered with debt. Its ulterior objects will, of course, be gradually developed; and we trust the drama will benefit by this institution, so opportunely established in its favour.

We are happy to add, that the list of members is distinguished by many names high in nobility, in literature, and in the drama.*

DRAMA.

It happens, oddly enough, that the authors of the pantomimes at both the winter theatres have chosen the same subject for the exercise of their respective talents. Now, whether this coincidence arises purely from accident—or whether, as each party may insinuate, there has been treachery as well as trickery at work—or whether, again, it is to be accounted for from the paucity of stories fit for such productions—is a point we cannot take upon ourselves to determine. We have thought it necessary to record the interesting fact; and we can only say, that the similarity between the two pieces is so great, not only in the introduction, but in the scenes which follow it, that it verifies to our entire satisfaction the remark of Sheridan in the *Critic*, that when the people in the theatres "do agree, their unanimity is wonderful." There is another circumstance also, about which, until we can find time to get to the Museum, and consult the original history, we must be content to remain in doubt—and

* Among our purposes for the ensuing year, it is one to publish a series of papers connected with this association and the interests of the stage, which we trust will be humorous and beneficial enough to deserve collection in future volumes.

that is, which of the writers has adhered most strictly to the ancient legend; for, as Sir Benjamin observes in the play, about the story of the duel, though one "may be more circumstantial"—the other may be "the true one after all."

Having noticed this important matter (and we can assure our readers, that where so much of the profits of a season depend upon the pantomime, it is an affair of some consequence to managers), we shall proceed to state the result of our anxious and impartial observations.

At Drury Lane there is some scenery by Andrews, particularly the "outside of Thumb's cottage" and the "water-mill near Canterbury," which is very well painted; but there are also some very middling scenes, and one or two very great daubs, by other painters; and, upon the whole, we must observe, that the scenic department this year has not been so well executed as upon many former occasions. From this censure we of course exempt the splendid diorama painted by the inimitable Stanfield. This picture (for we can call it by no other name) represents a series of views in the city of Venice, all of them executed in the first style of art, and forming alone a most delightful exhibition—in fact, if the pantomime is destined to last its usual term of existence, it will be owing solely to the beauty and the verisimilitude of the Venetian diorama. The tricks, which are by no means numerous (we do not expect them to be new), are some of them neatly done; and some strokes of satire, particularly those levelled at Paganini, the Select Vestry, and the Temperance Societies, seemed to afford some gratification to the audience; but the actors are very far from being the best of their kind; and, altogether, the harlequinade must be pronounced greatly inferior to almost all which have preceded it.

At Covent Garden, on the other hand, we were much more amused. Here the Thumb family, the Ogre and his fat cook, and the seven-leagued boots, and the genii thereof, occupy a much greater portion of the business of the pantomime; and the admirable acting, singing, attitudes, and fencing of the little Poole, prevent any feeling of tediousness which the length of the story might otherwise produce. Of the scenery, likewise, we can speak in terms of unqualified approval. It is painted chiefly by the Grieves, and does them the greatest credit. "The palace of Bala," "the Ogre's castle by moonlight and sunrise," and the "Temple of the Genii of the Harp," are particularly good; nor must we omit to mention favourably the "Cosmorama," by the same artists, which represents the royal visit to the new London Bridge, and which, though certainly not to be compared to Stanfield's Venetian scene, is, nevertheless, correctly painted and ingeniously contrived. The jokes of the Clown and Pantaloon, practical and otherwise, are by no means bad. We would particularly notice that of the Clown's attempting to snuff the moon, that the Pantaloon may read a letter by its light; the conversion of a "vender of the dead languages" into a "dealer in the unknown tongues;" and the change of a box containing the "wonder of the world" into the representation of a full concert, with Paganini at its head, fiddling lustily away, and stretching out his leg and bestriding all the other fiddlers like a "huge Colossus." The actors, we need hardly say, were quite at home in their respective parts. Ellar is a good and agile harlequin, and Barnes is by far the best pantaloon that has been seen within our me-

mory. Paulo, too, is active as a clown; though if he would talk a little less he would be much more entertaining. And Miss Davis, the new columbine, is pretty fair—neither much better nor much worse than her competitors. The greatest praise appears to us to be due to Farley, for the excellent way in which he must have drilled the carpenters and shifters, and for the zeal with which they did their duty; for although the changes of scene were most numerous and most complicated, not a single mistake of consequence occurred. The whole was received, on the first night, without the slightest dissent; and, when it comes to be cut (for it is greatly too long), will be well calculated to please the little masters and misses to their hearts' content.

THE ADELPHI.

THE pantomime at the Adelphi is the best of the best. The Old Woman who lived in a Shoe has long been a favourite with all young and imaginative persons: she will now augment her attractions and increase her fame—and the Adelphi will rejoice in her popularity. The story is capitally adapted for the purpose, and the principal actors at the Adelphi are quite extraordinary in their combined exertions. For tricks, postures, laughter-moving fun and frolic, and in short for all the requisites belonging to this branch of the mimic art, we have hardly ever witnessed a superior exhibition. Nor is the scenery unworthy of the performances—some of it is pretty and graceful as the columbine, some various as the harlequin, and some grotesque as the clown. Altogether, this is a sterling treat to the lovers of Christmas merriment.

OLYMPIC.

OLYMPIC Devils! We are too much troubled with devils (quære, are printers' devils—they ought to be—blue?) to have any predilection for them elsewhere. Yet here they are, bearding the select Vestries,* and annoying—no, we cannot say they are annoying us. Witch-street is out of our way, notwithstanding the fair manageress; and as for Holy-well, we have a new Christmas suit, and leave it to the Jews and Skinner's-street. The nymphs of Solomon, as Pope calls them,† have no song wherewith to inspire us; in fact, as critics, we have detected that this song is a catch. The *Olympic Devils* are nevertheless such clever devils, that they are likely to improve the neighbourhood; if crowds (population) and laughter (mirth) be improvements, which we, considering them to be excesses, excessively doubt. The very play-bill of the Olympic is an insult to gravity; though as we cannot have this bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill, we will not trouble it with our animadversions. Suffice it to say, that if puns carry with them their own punishment, this is an eterno-inferno offence. In the piece itself, a more than clever burletta, the sad story of Orpheus and Eurydice is humorously dramatised. It is classically correct and droll. Mr. J. Bland, as *Pluto*, has made a hit which must exalt him from his low estate far above the mortal reputation he has already acquired; and Vestris is an *Orpheus* fit to call any body back from the shades. The whole burletta is very excellently performed, and the final procession is far superior in design and beauty to any thing expectable. Parody and fun, and popular music (by Horn) rule the roast. We quote a sample.

* Is it not Vestris, Sir?—Printer's Abaddon.
† Is it not Solyma, Sir?—Printer's Lucifer.

"Voulez vous danser while I play?
Trees make bows and stump away;
Lawns and meadows dance the Hay,
And rocks to reel are fain, sir.
Rivers join the Country Dance,
Streamlets in Quad-rills advance,
Fountains cool
Glide through 'la pool,'
And Pastoral—the Plains, sir.
Voulez vous danser while I play?
Panthers Paw de Deux essay,
And lordly Lions wait away,
With all their might and mane, sir."

VARIETIES.

Bilderdyk, the celebrated Dutch poet, died recently at Haarlem, and was buried in the principal church there with great pomp, on Friday the 23d inst.

New Musical Instrument.—At the last week's sitting of the Academy of Science in Paris, M. Cagnard Latour read a paper on the subject of a new musical instrument of his own invention, which he calls "the Syren" (*la Syrène*). It is a sort of flute, in which the sonorous vibrations are produced by the action of a current of water, as in the common flute by a current of air.—*Sunday Times*.

The Cholera Morbus, respecting which we see several inquiries, and which is alluded to in the mortality list of the city of London, is a disease which has existed from time immemorial in this country, and has no other relation to the disease at present ravaging the towns on the Tyne and Wear, than in the deceptive and unfortunate name which has been given to the latter. We say unfortunate, because it leads to a mistaken notion of the nature of the disease—to the promulgation of useless remedies and empirical nostrums—and to errors similar to the one which we have felt ourselves called upon to correct.

"I like a child that cries," said the Abbé Morellet. "Why?" "Because then it will be taken away."—*Le Livre des Cent-et-un*.

Novelist.—A Correspondent tells us that the author of *Rank and Talent*, *Atherion*, &c., and the recent novel of the *Unwearer's Daughter*, was originally a Blue-Coat boy, and is now a Unitarian preacher, residing (1830) at Bury St. Edmunds; and that his name is Scargill.

Association for removing the Causes of Ignorance and Poverty.—This newly-formed association has had several meetings—the last being the "first social" one, at the institution in Liverpool Street, New Road, where it has spacious rooms for assembling. The entertainments were at least musical; for, after tea, the overture to *Tancredi* was performed on the pianoforte by Misses Lanza and Bromley; and then Mr. Owen, the governor, gave the company (stated to amount to nearly two thousand persons of both sexes) a lecture, illustrative of his system. We had forgot that a clergyman, of the name of Wade, also addressed the meeting. The whole was concluded by a ball, which was kept up to a late hour; and while it occasionally exhibited some little ignorance in the art of dancing, displayed nothing of the poverty against the causes of which the association is to direct its efforts, whether of tea, lecturing, or tripping it on the light fantastic.

Hampden and his Times.—Having noticed one typographical error in our review of this work, seems to have called the noble writer's attention to these minutiae; and we are requested to mention a second misprint in the same volume, in order that they may be corrected with a pen by the reader in the copies already circulated.—Vol. II. p. 435, l. 6, for *hunc* read *hoc*.

Mortality Returns.—By a return just published, and coming whence the poet has, of

course erroneously, told us there is none, we learn that between December 15th, 1830, and December 13th, 1831, there have been buried in London 25,337 individuals, of whom 12,769 were males, and 12,568 females. To be sure the christenings have made amends, for they amount to 28,263; so that there is no comfort yet on this side of Sunderland for Mr. Malthus and his school.

The Cholera.—It would not be easy to find a better proof that the cholera is not contagious, than the annual fair which has just been held at Pesth. Strangers and merchandise from the parts of the empire where the disorder is the most violent, came hither without being subjected to any quarantine whatever, and yet the sanitary state of the city, during the fair, was perfectly satisfactory, and not a single suspicious case occurred. At present the disorder rages in only a few places in Hungary; and we must repeat here a remark well worthy of attention, viz. that wherever the disorder does not manifest itself with great violence at the outset, and carry off a proportionably large number of victims, it lingers in the place so much the longer. Numerous instances prove this. At Berlin and Vienna it is mild, but remains twice as long as at Pesth and Offen. How dreadfully did it rage in Egypt, where its duration was, however, short. This has been confirmed by experience in Hungary, almost without exception, where, according to the general summary of its progress, founded on official reports up to 29th November, it had affected, in 89 districts, 3885 places, in which the number of persons attacked by the disease was 439,545, of whom 218,760 have recovered, 180,525 died, and 31,260 still remain under medical care.—*From a Letter, dated Pesth in Hungary, Nov. 30*.

The Pleasures of Memory?—A lady of fashion, at Paris, said lately to her chamber-maid, who was dressing her, "How weary I am of this mourning—I have worn it fifteen days! But, apropos, Rosina, tell me, for whom am I in mourning?"—*Paris in London*.

Science!—At Capt. Browne's request we copy the following: our readers may believe the propositions or not, as they like.—*Ed. L. G.*

Interesting to Science.—Bets to a considerable amount have been offered by Capt. Browne upon the efficiency and capability of the following novel inventions:—*Rail-roads*. By means of a rail-road on an entire new construction, and by the adoption of a propelling power not hitherto made use of on rail-roads, it will be proved, that under the supposition of a continued ascent for 100 miles, at thirty degrees of elevation, with a carriage containing eight persons, the distance may be accomplished in two hours. To be decided by a board of scientific men.—*Balloons*. It will be proved, that a balloon, directed to any one spot or quarter of the compass, may be driven there by the wind from either of the three other quarters. This has been a theory often held, but which has always failed in practice for want of a counteraction below. Also to be decided by a board of scientific men.—*Cavalry*. It will be proved, that by a new invention adaptable to cavalry, the latter may break through masses of infantry with but little loss. This to be decided by a board of officers. This invention has been tendered to government, but it appears that at the Horse Guards they are not empowered to offer any reward for new inventions.—*Infantry*. Captain Browne will undertake to prove, that, by his new invention, three hundred raw recruits, say working men, or Irish labourers, with a few days' drilling, and only armed,

offensively, with pikes or spits, and at an expense under two pounds per man, will beat the same or double the number of regular troops. This to be decided by a board of officers. The test to be, supposing two bodies of troops to encounter in a street, which would have to give way. It will be proved, that should the regulars stand the charge, a great slaughter of them would ensue, while few, if any, of the pikemen or spiters would suffer from the fire or bayonet.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[Literary Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. LII. Dec. 31.]

A publication entitled Britain's Historical Drama; being a Series of National Tragedies, intended to illustrate the Manners, Customs, and Religious Institutions, of different early Eras in Britain,—is announced by J. F. Penne, and dedicated, by permission, to the King. Mr. Ainsworth is preparing for publication, *Observations on the Pestilential Cholera*, as it appeared at Sunderland in the Months of November and December, 1831, on the Measures which were taken for its Prevention and Cure.

The Mythology of the Hindus, with Notices of various Mountain and Island Tribes who inhabit the Two Peninsulas of India and the neighbouring Islands, by Charles Coleman, Esq.

A new literary Annual, entitled the Aurora Borealis, to be conducted by Members of the Society of Friends, is announced at Newcastle. The prospectus speaks, with proper exultation, of the progress of literary taste, and the increase of literary talent, among the youth of that Society.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Lardner's Cyclopaedia, Vol. XXVI, Treatise on Porcelain and Glass, fcp. 6s. cloth. *Republication*, Vol. I, Scotland, Vol. I, 6s. bds.—Annual Biography and Obituary for 1832, Vol. XVI, 8vo. 15s. bds.—Hooper on the Uterus, 4to. 3s. 3s. bds.—Lord Byron's Life and Works, in 14 vols., Vol. I, fcp. 5s. bds.—Botanic Annual for 1832, crown 8vo. 15s. morocco.—Eugene Aram, by the Author of "Pelham," &c., 3 vols. post 8vo. 14. 11s. 6s. bds.—Standard Novels, Vol. XI, Hungarian Brothers, by Anna Maria Porter, 12mo. 6s. cloth.—National Library, No. XIII, Lives of Celebrated Travellers, Vol. III, 12mo. 6s. cloth.—The Modern Novelists, with Prefatory Remarks, 50 vols. post 8vo. 15s. cloth.—Nicholas' Memoirs of Lady Jane Grey, 8vo. 15s. bds.—Dr. Adam Clarke's Succession of Sacred Literature, Vol. II, 8vo. 15s. bds.—The Crucified Jesus, by Dr. Horneck, 12mo. 6s. 6d. bds.—Kearney's Tax Tables for 1831-3, 1s. sewed.—Williams' Abstracts of the Acts for 1831, 8vo. 7s. bds.—The Mother's Book, by Mrs. Child, royal 18mo. 4s. cloth.—Hughes' Divines No. XX, Hall's Contemplations, Vol. I, 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.—Valpy's Classical Library, No. XXV, Plutarch, Vol. III, 12mo. 4s. 6d. bds.—Select Library, Vol. V, Stewart's Visit to the South Seas, abridged by Rev. W. Ellis, 12mo. 6s. bds.—Burn on Emigration, 12mo. 6s. bds.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1831.

December.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday... 22	From 26. to 46.	29.75 to 29.33
Friday... 23	— 26. — 39.	29.55 — 29.71
Saturday... 24	— 24. — 37.	29.61 — 29.94
Sunday... 25	— 21. — 31.	30.07 — 30.24
Monday... 26	— 24. — 39.	30.39 — 30.35
Tuesday... 27	— 34. — 40.	30.33 — 30.27
Wednesday 28	— 30. — 41.	30.20 — 30.27

Wind variable, N.W. prevailing. Except the 23d, 24th, and morning of the 26th, generally cloudy; a little rain in the evening of the 22d; a very dense fog during the 25th.

Rain fallen, .025 of an inch.

CHARLES H. ADAMS.

Latitude..... 51° 37' 33" N.
Longitude..... 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Having Title-page and Index to give on this sheet, (for we utterly disapprove of the ease of carrying readers to a new year, by detaching from them what belongs to the present,) we are compelled to withhold all advertisements but those of an absolutely temporary kind. And even with this arrangement, we must offer our last publication for 1831 in a very mutilated form, abridged in many of its fair proportions. We can only promise to begin 1832 with renovated vigour.

C. C.'s anecdote is pathetic, but we fear the poetry will not do. "Cause" and "house," for example, are inadmissible rhymes.

Our Index, &c. must, as is always the case on this single annual No., be our apology for its being the least effective of its more than Dana-en brethren. The first No. of the Theological Library (of necessity omitted in Review) cannot be passed over without our attestation in its favour. It is literal, and not a fashion of speech, when we say that above a hundred claims of public interest, amusement, and merit, lie over upon our conscience.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

BRITISH INSTITUTION,
FALL MALL.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

All Pictures and Works of Art intended for Exhibition and Sale must be sent to the Gallery on Monday, the 10th, and Tuesday, the 17th, of January next, between the Hours of Ten in the Morning and Five in the Evening, after which time no Picture or other Work of Art can be received. Portraits and Drawings in Water Colours are inadmissible.

N.B. No Picture will be received for Sale that is not bona-fide the Property of the Artist.

WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

On Monday the 23d of January, 1832, a School will be Opened within the building of the University, under the government of the Council, and under the constant superintendence of the Professors of Latin and Greek.

The hours of attendance at the School, on the first five days of the week, will be from a Quarter past Nine to a Quarter past Three—in which time one hour will be allowed for recreation. On Saturday the School will be closed at a Quarter after Twelve.

The vacations will be seven weeks, from the 15th of August to the 1st of October, three weeks at Christmas, and ten days at Easter.

The yearly payment for each Pupil will be 15*l.*; of which 5*l.* will be paid in advance at the commencement of the Term after each Vacation.

The Pupils will provide Books and Drawing Materials. No Boy will be allowed to remain in the School after the completion of his sixteenth year.

The subjects taught will be Reading—Writing—the Properties of the most familiar Objects, natural and artificial—the English, Latin, Greek, and French Languages—ancient and modern History—Geography, both physical and political—Astronomy—the Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy. Those Pupils will be allowed to learn German who shall be considered to have made sufficient progress in their other studies. Drawing also will be taught to those who may be desired. But neither for German nor Drawing will there be any extra charge.

The discipline of the School will be maintained without corporal punishment.

There will be a general Examination of the Pupils at the end of each Term, and the Prizes will be given after the third Examination. A monthly report of the conduct of each Pupil will be sent to his Parent or Guardian.

THOMAS COATES.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

The Professors of Latin and Greek are desirous of engaging the following Assistant-Masters—Two Classical Assistants, one of whom will take a share in the English department—a General Assistant for English and Latin, who shall also be competent to prepare the Pupils for the French Master—a Drawing Master—and a Writing Master. It is requested that applications, accompanied by statements of qualifications and testimonials, be addressed to the undersigned, and conveyed to the Office of the University free of expense.

H. HEWITT KEY, M.A.

HENRY MALDEN, M.A.

SOCIETE DES PROFESSEURS de
LANGUE FRANCAISE.

Le Bureau sera ouvert les 4, 5, 6, et 7 Janvier, de Midi à 4 heures, à l'effet de donner des Renseignements à ceux de M.M. les Professeurs qui désireront se procurer un Prospectus. L'Assemblée générale aura lieu le 9 Janvier, à 6 heures du Soir.

8, Carlton Chambers, Regent Street.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—Advertisements for insertion in the Advertising Sheet of No. 105, are requested to be sent to Longman and Co. Paternoster Row by Jan. 7; and Prospectuses, Bills, &c. to be stitched in the Number, a week later.

A SPLENDID PORTRAIT of the
QUEEN, in her Coronation Robes, engraved on Steel by F. Pinde, from an original Drawing by F. R. Say, will be delivered gratis with the Court Journal, on Saturday, Jan. 7, 1832.

To prevent disappointment, orders should be forwarded immediately to the Booksellers and Newsmen; where Specimens of the Portrait may be seen.

A limited number of Copies, printed in an extra size, on India paper, price 4*s.* are now ready for delivery.

Office, 10, Catherine Street, Strand.

THE TOWN.

The object of this publication is to support the present Ministry as long as its views shall be consistent with the welfare of the people; to attempt the Correction of Public Abuses; the Exposition of those Private Vices which interfere with the general good; the Abolition of Sinners and undesired Penalties; and, instead of mutilated extracts, to combine a copious and elaborate Report of Parliamentary Debates, Foreign and Internal Politics and Police, Civic, Commercial, Religious, and Sporting Events, with a large proportion of Fashionable, Literary, and Theatrical Intelligence, derived from sources exclusively its own.

In order to effect this end, the Paper will consist of thirty-two closely printed folio columns, containing more matter than any periodical of a similar price.

Published at the Office, No. 2, Wellington Street, Strand.

MUSIC.

For January, price 2*s.*

THE HARMONICON. Contents.

Overture, "Idomeneo," Mozart—Two Gallopedes, (MS.) Sat-chell—Andante and Rondoletto, Lindpainter—Canzoner, Latour—Ballad, Bishop—Glorious Rejoice—Song and Chorus, Kulus.

Musical Literature.

Memoir of John Brahman, Esq.—Elements of Singing—David before Saul—A New French Opera—Mozart's "Idomeneo"—Gizelle—Musical Proficiency in Edinburgh—Review of Musical—Diary of a Dilettante—Philharmonic Society—Foreign Musical Report—The Drama, &c.—Title-pages, Contents, &c. for 1831.

London: Longman and Co.; and sold by all Booksellers.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for TOWN and
COUNTRY. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

The January Number contains—The Political Conduct of the Earl of Leves and the Myrtle Leaf—Maritime Romances and Parliamentary Novels—Gallery of Literary Characters, No. XX: Author of "Satan," with a full-length Sketch—The Meeting of the Bunty—What is the Currency Question?—Recollections of Versailles—Lives written in Moore's Life of Byron—The Stock Exchange, No. II.—Bits of Classicism: Stanzas on Woman, Autumn, and Christmas Poem—Lady Poets of France in the Nineteenth Century; Madame Amable Tassie—On the Banks of the Rhine—Another Bill, which is not "the Bill," but something quite different from "the Bill"—Sack and Huskin, No. II.—The Reform Bill and the Landed Interest—Facts connected with recent Manifestations of Spiritual Gifts. By the Rev. Edward Irving—A Brief Good-morrow to the New Leap-Year (with a Song)—A few Lines to our dear Contributors, with a Word on Attila Waits.

Continued success for two years has emboldened the Proprietor of "Fraser's Magazine" to make fresh exertions, and invest a larger capital, in rendering his Journal the most complete of the monthly publications of the Kingdom. He has obtained the assistance of the first writers of the day in every department of literature—among whom are individuals high in political office, and competent to write on the best possible information on the movements of parties, the external and domestic policy of the country, and the measures of the late and present administrations. The Publishers of the Magazine appear to be of the opinion that the truth of this assertion. The Magazine will be found every way worthy of the perusal of every true lover of his country—of every man who feels interested for the preservation and welfare of the Church, the King, and the Constitution.

With regard to literary merit, also, the Publisher concurs examination. Reviews of all new works have been undertaken in the most judicious spirit of independence. This characteristic of his Magazine has raised him many enemies among dishonest critics, literary adventurers, and bookstalls who make an impure livelihood by dealing out trash and garbage to the public. Of all such, and in spite of their puny objections, "Fraser's Magazine" always has been, and will always continue, the avowed and mortal enemy. The Journal is not connected with any large publishing house, and the publisher therefore guarantees that its opinions will neither be sold for lucre nor biased by self-interest. Amid the numerous assaults of its enemies—assaults which it only laughs at—this Magazine has made a successful stand for sound, honest, and wholesome criticism; and while the patronage of the public increases, the zeal of the Publisher and the improvement of his pages shall increase in a corresponding degree.

In each Number will be found one or more Papers on Divinity and points of Doctrinal Controversy. Politics, Tales, Dramatic and Sentimental Strictures, Criticisms, Poetry, and Humorous and Satirical Compositions, make up the remainder of each Number. In addition to these are given full-length Sketches of the most prominent of our Literary Characters, with short Biographical and Descriptive Notices. The following are already appeared: William Jordan, Esq. Editor of the "Literary Gazette." Thomas Campbell, Esq. late Editor of the "New Monthly." John Gibson Lockhart, Esq. Editor of the "Quarterly Review."

Samuel Rogers, Esq. Author of "Pleasures of Memory." Thomas Moore, Esq. Author of "Lalla Rookh." Sir Walter Scott, Author of "Waverley." John Galt, Esq. Author of a "Life of Byron."

Dr. Maginn, Co-Editor of the "Standard." F. Cronin Croker, Esq. Author of the "Irish Fairy Legends." Hon. Mrs. Norton, Author of the "Undying One." Professor Wilson, Editor of "Blackwood's Magazine." Miss Mitford, Author of "Our Village." Don Telesforo de Truxa y Osa, Author of "The Exquisite." Earl of Munster, Author of "A Journey from India to England."

Lord John Russell, Author of "Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe."

Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, Editor of "Boswell's Johnson."

Washington Irving, Esq. Author of the "Sketch-Book." Lord Brougham and Vaux, Editor of the "Times."

Robert Montgomery, Esq. Author of "Satan."

Of course the Numbers, recent and of others, third editions have been required; and the work, from the commencement, either in Numbers or bound in cloth and lettered, may now be had of the Publisher, James Fraser, 215, Regent Street, London; Grant and Bolton, Dundee; Anderson, Edinburgh; McPherson, Glasgow; Collins, Bath; Grapel, Liverpool; Stevenson, Cambridge; Talbot, Oxford; Madden, Bristol; Jackson, New York; Galignani, Paris; or, by order, of any Bookseller or Newsmen in the Kingdom; by whom, also, Subscribers' Names are received, and the Numbers supplied Monthly. Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.

Important New Publications.

The following New Works are just published by Messrs.

Colburn and Bentley, viz.

DR. NARES'S MEMOIRS of the great
LORD BURGHLEY, the Third and concluding Vol.
embellished with a fine Portrait of Queen Elizabeth.

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Burke's Dictionary of the Extinct, Dormant,
and Suspended Peerages, in 1 vol. 8*vo.* A necessary Companion
to all other Peerages.

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King Charles II. by Mrs. Jamison.

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rick, now first published from the original Manuscripts. 1 vol.

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raeli's Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I.

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brated Dr. Doddridge. Edited by his Grandson. The Fifth and
concluding Volume.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH
MAGAZINE. No. CLXXXIX. for January 1832.

Contents.
I. Remains of the Reform Passion, No. I. By the Author of "Parliamentary Reform and the French Revolution."—
II. Intersected Letters from a Roman Catholic Clergyman residing in Ireland to a Friend in Rome—III. The Bracelets. A Sketch from the German—IV. The Traveller in Spite of Himself—V. State of Public Feeling in Scotland—VI. Protestant Affairs in Ireland—VII. The Premier and his Wife. A Story of the Great World—VIII. On Parliamentary Reform and the French Revolution, No. 13. Revolutionary Concessions; the New Bill—IX. Reply to Lord Brougham's Speech.
Printed by William Blackwood, No. 45, George Street, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strand, London.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,

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1. Archbishop of Dublin on Political Economy.
2. Memoir of Sebastian Cabot.
3. Weights and Measures.
4. History of Medicine.
5. Greek Literature in Scotland.
6. Maier's Life and Death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.
7. Adjustment of the House of Peers.
8. Adventures on the Columbia River.
9. Caledonian, Picts, and Scots.
10. "The Cooper," a Bravo.
11. Animal Physiology.
12. Romance and Reality. By L. E. L.
13. Householders in Danger.
14. Tour of a German Prince.
15. Portuguese Africa.
16. Life of Turgo.
- List of Books, &c.

No. XXXII. will be published on the 15th of March.

The Office of the Westminster Review is removed to No. 114, Strand.

Mr. Bulmer's New Work, &c. just published.

EUGENE ARAM.

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A TREATISE on the MANUFACTURE of PORCELAIN and GLASS.

Being Vol. 26 of the Cyclopædia. Published Dec. 1.

British Military Commanders, by the Rev. G. R. Gleig. In 3 vols. Vol. I.

To be published Feb. 1.

History of the Italian Republics, in 1 vol. By J. C. L. Sismondi. Printed for Longman and Co., and J. Taylor.

Cheap and elegant Publications for January, only 5*s.* each

THE LADY'S POCKET MAGAZINE, embellished with a splendid whole-length Portrait of the Queen, from an original Painting, by permission—Coloured Fashionable London Costumes—and the Countess of Buchan confined in a Cage on the Walls of Berwick.

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Published by J. Robins, Bride Court, Fleet Street.

THE KING at FOURTEEN.—Vol. XVIII. of the MIRROR, containing a Portrait of His Present Majesty, William IV. at Fourteen Years of age, from a Picture by R. West, P.R.A.; and Forty-six other Engravings. Price 6s. 6d. boards.

Vols. I. to XVII. price 4l. 13s. boards.
London: John Limbird, 143, Strand.

THE EDINBURGH MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL for January 1832.

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Adam Black, Edinburgh; Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, London.

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BOOKS IN THE PRESS.

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By the Author of "Selwyn," "Tales of the Moors," &c.
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Adam Black, Edinburgh; and Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, London.

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In small 8vo. 2s.
On the 31st of January next will be published, Volume I. of
THE FIRST COMPLETE and UNIFORM EDITION of the WORKS of LORD BYRON,
with his Letters and Journals, and his Life.
By THOMAS MOORE, Esq.

"The noblest monument that can be raised to a poet is a handsome edition of his works; and Mr. Murray will, by this undertaking, do more to enhance the memory of our greatest modern poet in the hearts of posterity, than if he had sculptured his form in the whitest marble, or cast his limbs in some tremendous mould of colossal brass. The copyrights alone have been purchased by him at a cost of more than twenty-five thousand pounds. We trust that he will find his account in an enterprise which does honour to the literary commerce of the country. The work is to appear in monthly parts, and the price of each volume, tastefully clad in green, is fixed at only five shillings. The first volume contains a capital full-length likeness of the noble poet, and a landscape, one of those happy things from the hands of the Windsor which connoisseurs call a perfect gem. The publisher must print thirty thousand copies."—*London Spectator*.
John Murray, Albemarle Street.

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Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, Fellow and Honorary Secretary of the Medical Society of London, Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary for the Diseases of Children, &c.
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